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S. L. MOORHEAD Editor and Manager

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SALONIKI

The gathering of the hosts for the final Balkan struggle about Saloniki is no novelty to that ancient city of many memories. For Saloniki is the Thessalonica of New Testament times and the Therme, or "Hot Springs," of the fifth century before Christ. In 432 B. C. it was captured by the Athenians but Macedonia rule was soon restored, to be broken by the Romans after the battle of Pydna in 168 B. C. There Cicero spent his short exile in 58. Pompey's party made it headquarters in 49. Thessalonica became a free city in 39, as reward for services to Augustus in his struggle with Sextus Pompeius. The city flourished and in the time of Jesus was the capital of all the region between the Adriatic and the Black sea. Before the founding of Constantinople, Thessalonica was the virtual capital of Macedonia, Greece and Illyricum.

It stood off Goths and Slavs, but was taken by the Saracens in 904 A. D., by the Normans of Sicily in 1185 and by the Turks in 1380. It was sold to the Venetians twenty-three years later and then captured by the Turks in 1430. For nearly 500 years it remained in control of the Turks, who transformed its early Christian churches, including that of St. George, reputed to have been built by Constantine, into mosques. The fanatical Mohammedans in 1876 stirred the world by slaying the German and French consuls. The city was long the seat of a Greek metropolitan and in the Balkan war Greece captured the city and its retention became the bone of contention with Bulgaria.

The city contains architecture of the various periods, Roman and Hellenic walls, Venetian castles and Moslem mosques. It has always been a great mart. But not the least interesting thing about it is the fact that St. Paul, on his second missionary journey, accompanied by Silas and Timothy, preached at Thessalonica and established a church there, composed largely of Gentiles. It became such a center of Christian activity that it was nicknamed the "Orthodox City." Paul wrote one and perhaps two of his earliest epistles from Corinth to this church. The two epistles to the Thessalonians gave the city a greater and more enduring fame than that derived from its commercial importance.

CAUSE OF VICE

The Illinois Senate Vice Investigation committee made its report recently. It stated that poverty is the principal cause, direct and indirect, of immorality, is the first and most strongly emphasized finding of the commission.

Industrial oppression of the helpless is declared to be directly responsible for a large part of existing immorality. Thousands of girls, it says, are driven into immorality, "because of the sheer inability to keep body and soul together on the low wages received by them."

Unregulated conditions of domestic employment, uncertain hours, absence of definite social status, and lack of creative opportunities render the home, in many cases, for the woman servants a breeding place of immorality, continues the committee's finding.

The commission found that the highest standard of morals exists among the girls in the High Schools, colleges and universities of the state.

PUBLIC SCHOOL GRIND

The complaint is frequently made against the American public school, that it is too much of a machine, that it offers no chance for the bright child. He must dawdle away his time, relieved by sticking pins in his next neighbor, while the rules of arithmetic and the facts of history are explained over and over again to slower witted children.

There are a host of people who learn only by their eyes, by seeing a thing done. You find it in every business office. There are some to whom it is absolutely no use to give extended verbal orders. You must do a thing, and let them see you do it, and then they follow you by imitation if they can't by reason. So with children. The teacher must do the example over and over again before they can grasp the principle, which in the form of a written rule, is meaningless.

Meanwhile, what is the boy to do who takes to books as an Indian to the chase?

Here is where the good teacher can make her value count. The bright child with a little help can always skip one or two grades in the years before the High School. Don't be afraid to let them try it. But it means the teacher must stay after school a few moments and untangle new and knotty problems.

There are few teachers who are unwilling to do this. The child who pushes ahead without prodding is such a relief, in contrast with the average listlessness of the school room, that the teacher usually feels that here at least her work has some reward.

Much is said in the newspapers about the crowding of the public school. Probably it does not pay to push a child if he does not want to go. When you suggest to most of them that they go ahead and save a year, the reply

is "we're getting our lessons and isn't that enough?" But don't let a boy expect that he is to go through school without some work.—Salem Statesman.

AS TO THE RECALL

As announced last week, the Columbia County Taxpayers' League, through its board of directors, has initiated a recall against the board of county commissioners, composed of A. L. Clark, judge, and A. E. Harvey and Judson Weed, commissioners.

It is not the intention of this article to flail the board of commissioners or uphold the recall. So far as this paper is concerned, it will stand absolutely neutral. This is not a desirable stand for a newspaper, but when it is taken into consideration that the editor is practically a new man and not familiar with conditions which date back some two years, his position is the only logical one. However, our columns are open for discussion for or against the recall and the only restriction placed upon contributions is that they must be free from personalities. This request will be adhered to strictly.

The editor, however, is not a friend of the recall law. It has been resorted to a number of times in this state without bringing the results desired. It places a club in the hands of a few to punish an officer no matter how honest he may be or how hard he may strive to serve the whole people.

It is difficult to secure the best man to succeed an officer recalled. The fear of recall will not deter an honest man from doing his duty as he understands it. A candidate for public office before a general election, will take defeat like a sport, but when he is recalled, it stings. It also stings his friends and as a result stingers are out in every direction ready to jab the first candidate in sight. It arrays, not party, but friend against friend, section against section, until the county or district is shunned by population and business enterprises. Who wants to locate in a community where it is divided against itself?

The law affords ample punishment for an officer guilty of malfeasance in office.

SALE OF NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER

The district forester at Portland, Oregon, has just approved the sale of 28,660,000 feet of timber on the Olympic National forest to the Carlsborg Mill & Timber Company of Seattle, Washington.

The timber is situated on the Dosewallips river in T. 26 N., R. 3 W., on the Olympic National forest, and consists of 23,490,000 feet of Douglas fir, 2,840,000 feet of cedar, 2,000,000 feet of hemlock, and 330,000 feet of grand fir.

The prices paid are \$1.10 per M feet for the fir, \$1.50 for the cedar, and 50 cents per M for the hemlock and grand fir. The company will have until March 1, 1919, in which to remove the timber.

This is the second sale this fiscal year on the Olympic National forest, the first one being to the Snow Creek Logging Company of Seattle, for 78,000,000 feet.

By an oversight we neglected to mention that Judge F. A. Moore will be a candidate for reelection. He is the present chief justice and has been a member of the supreme court for twenty-four years. He needs no introduction to the readers of the Mist for the reason that he was a resident of this city for many years. He is also an old time friend of the editor of the Mist and his name was always found on our ticket and what's more, we will find it again. Old Columbia will do the handsome thing for the judge.

The Mist is in receipt of a letter from the Iowa Republican State Central Committee, announcing the candidacy of Albert B. Cummins of Iowa for the Republican nomination for president. He was for seven years governor of Iowa and as such he banished the seductive free pass and the boss-ridden caucuses, put the corrupting lobby to rout, and gave to the citizenship of his own state political equality under the primary system and allied reforms.

Of course anything might happen in Kansas. Here is a plausible story a Missouri exchange sends out about the Sunflower State: "In a recent tornado at Great Bend, Kan., the wind stripped the feathers off a rooster and then blew straws into the rooster's skin, where the feathers had been. The owner took him to Kansas City and sold him to a museum for a porcupine."

Many a business man will declare that he doesn't go much on advertising and will then pay a dozen times the price of a newspaper ad, in costly art calendars which go into the homes and are never seen by others than the family customers and which will never bring him a cent's worth of new business.

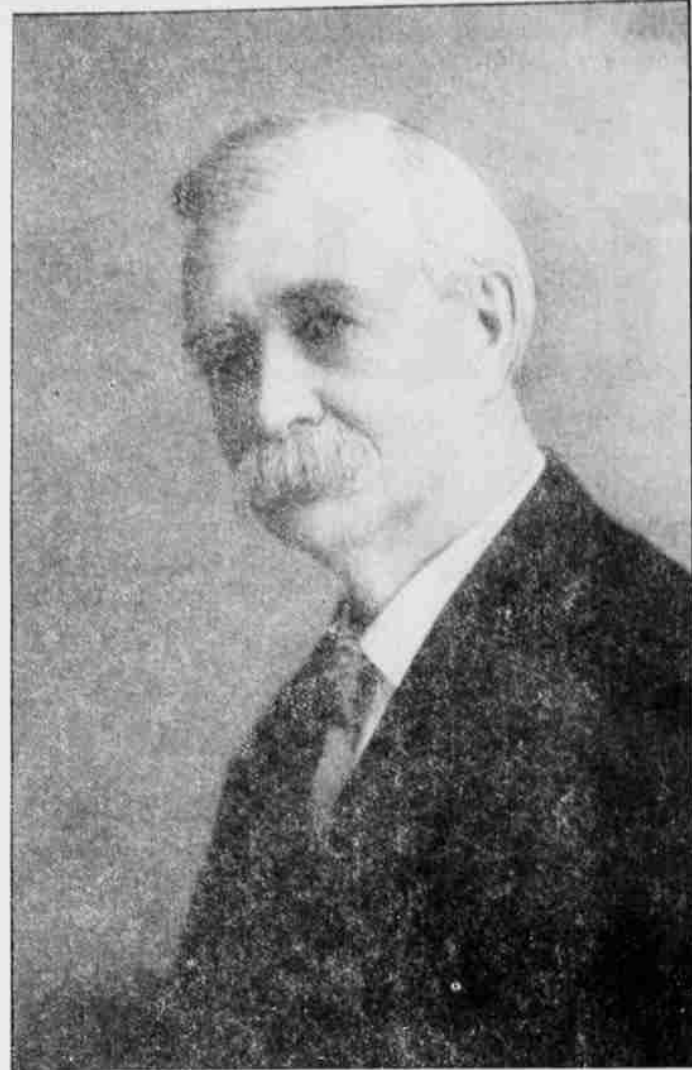
It is now reported that Charles L. McNary of Salem, will be a candidate for congress in this district against Congressman Hawley. Mr. McNary is the gentleman defeated for justice of the supreme court at the last general election by one vote by Judge Benson.

Congressman Hawley, true to promise, has introduced a resolution in congress providing for dredging the bar which has interfered with navigation in the Columbia opposite this place.

A voter eligible to sign an initiative petition, must be registered. Applying this to the recall, signers must be registered or they will not be considered legal voters.

The elephant and bull moose will eat hay out of the same stack while the historic mule will lick salt water.

Thus endeth this column.



CHIEF JUSTICE F. A. MOORE, CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION

METHOD OF RIPENING CREAM

By A. B. Nystrom, Dairy Husbandman, Washington Agricultural College.

The souring of cream when used in connection with butter making is called ripening. The ripening or souring of cream is done by bacteria, sometimes referred to as "germs," which feed on the milk sugar in the milk or cream and break it down into lactic acid. As soon as enough lactic acid has developed (about four-tenths per cent) the milk or cream becomes sour, followed by the curdling of the casein. The more of the bacteria that are present and the more favorable the temperature the quicker the cream will sour.

All bacteria, good or bad, grow well at blood heat (98 degrees F.), very few grow well at 50 degrees F., while at 65 or 70 degrees F. the lactic acid forming bacteria grow very well and the undesirable ones do not grow so well. By having the cream at the latter temperature, it gives the desirable bacteria a chance to gain control and to crowd the others out. Very frequently in winter milk will turn bitter before it will sour. The reason for this is that the bacteria which causes bitter milk will grow well at low temperatures, while the bacteria causing sour milk will not grow at all. If the same milk had been heated to 70 degrees soon after it was milked, it would probably have had a clean acid flavor.

To ripen cream for churning, proceed as follows: Mix all the cream in one vessel the day before you wish to churn and let it stand at a temperature of from 70 degrees F. to 75 degrees F. to ripen for from six to eight hours or longer if necessary. The sweeter the cream and the lower the temperature, the longer it will need to stand before the ripening is complete. Maintaining the cream at this temperature and for the proper length of time will allow sufficient acid to develop so that the characteristic aroma and flavor will result. After the cream has been well ripened it should be cooled to the churning temperature and held at that temperature until ready to churn.

In the ripening of cream it is often desirable to get control of the ripening. If we are to expect the best butter. By allowing the cream to stand at the ripening temperature, it will not always insure that the right kind of bacteria will grow and ripen the cream. In many cases it may happen that bacteria other than the lactic acid type are more prevalent, with the result that the cream becomes bitter or rancid, rather than assuming the characteristic acid taste. If cream is of an unknown quality or if it has not been kept in good condition, it often becomes necessary to artificially ripen the cream by the addition of a starter.

A starter is a mass of the desirable souring bacteria in an active form, growing usually in a milk medium. When a starter is added to cream, it should be in the proportion of about 10 to 20 per cent of the whole, but the exact amount to use will depend upon the temperature and quality of the cream, and upon the length of time the ripening is to continue. When the cream has an "off" flavor, or when the ripening temperature is low, 20 per cent of the starter will be found desirable. Under normal conditions, however,

about 10 per cent will be found sufficient.

These active bacteria will serve to inoculate the cream with the proper organisms, and the result is that the cream ripens with the characteristic flavor and aroma. With this practice the chances of undesirable fermentation are very much lessened.

The natural starters are the ones most commonly used on the farm. They are made by selecting some pure milk produced under sanitary conditions, and divided into a number of sterile bottles. The bottles are set away at a temperature of 70 degrees (Continued on page 5)

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